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## What is Dscript?

Dscript is a new form of written script based on the Roman alphabet. It uses the standard 26 letter Roman alphabet also used for the English language.

What makes Dscript particularly unique is that unlike other forms of Roman alphabet script it makes very little effort to have its characters resemble their original form, instead it focuses on conserving pen strokes and a cursive like connection of all words. There has also been considerable effort put into other aspects, such as aesthetic appearance, avoidance of ambiguity and, possibly most important, its ability to be clearly and easy written and read both vertically and horizontally.

Dscript combines all the letters of a word in what often appears to be a single symbol, similar to Chinese characters except that longer words tend to seem "stretched" (tall in the vertical form and wide in the horizontal form).

This manual focuses on the vertical form of Dscript. This is because the vertical form most differs from our standard English scripts and therefore produces the most unique appearance. I have included a basic introduction to the horizontal form, I hope to later have time to write a full manual for it, but by using the same principles used in the vertical form anyone should be able to learn it using the information in this manual.

There are also three new written number systems incorporated in Dscript. These ensure that the new written words are never ambiguous with numbers. The numbers are binary and/or cyclic representations and have three system, each used for different bases (base 10/16, base 12, and base 32 ).

## How to learn Dscript

learning to read and write Dscript, like any written language, can not be accomplished overnight, it requires many hours invested before one can read and write without referring to the manual. Most people don't have much appreciation for how long it takes to actually learn basic language components such as an alphabet. Anyone with children should have a better idea of how much time a person spends in his childhood just learning basic language foundational skills. Luckily for Dscript users the language is already known, it is just a new writing system that must be learned, unlike learning a new western language, Spanish for example, where the writng system is already known (Spanish uses an alphabet almost identical to that of english) but the language is new(different words, grammar, structure, etc..).

Someone who decides to learn Dscript should also remember that there are many instinctive and unconscious reflexes that require years to build up. A good example of such reflex skills is a classic trick like the following:
"Aoccdrnig to rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it deosn't mttaer in waht oredr the Itteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoetnt tihng is taht the frist and Isat Itteer be at the rghit pclae. The rset can be a total mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey Iteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe"

Your brain will analyze the first and last letter, length of word, other key component letters, etc.. and "guess" what the word is without you actually have to read it one letter at a time. It is skills like this that allow us to skim and speed read. Such reflexive skills should also be able to be acquired by Dscript readers, although they may find these skills easier or harder to train due to the unique characteristics of Dscript, but as of now no one, not even myself, has used Dscript long enough to make any conclusions on this matter. I hypothesize that Dscript will show increased speed reading speeds with less practce compared to standard roman script if practiced on a consistent standard where words are written in one or few forms, but if words are written using random forms for each appearance the learning and end effectiveness of such skills may be less than that of standard Roman script.

The best way to practice Dscript is to "doodle" while otherwise occupied such as when on the phone, waiting for something or bored in a meeting/class ;) .

## Inspirations

I would like to take a moment to credit that which provided inspiration in the development of Dscript.
I was first inspired by SCI-FI artists, movies and games too numerous to mention here, but the ones that stick out in my memory are Star Trek, Star Wars, Futurama, and Stargate, who all incorporated fabricated alien scripts into their shows. Deciphering these scripts proved a challenging and amusing puzzle, providing hours of fun and ultimately the inspiration to develop my own.

I also owe a great deal to Asian language, particularly Chinese. Acquiring fluency in Chinese characters gave me a new set of penmanship skills and the urge to find a way to design something akin to character based language. Korean, even though I am not the least bit fluent in it, also provided some inspiration when I realized that what appears to be logographic characters like Chinese are actually phonetic symbols combined into complex characters, it led me to think something similar could be done with English.

## Applications

There are several main areas where Dscript can be particularly usefull.

## Fantasy / sci-fi

Dscript can be employed in any designs (eg. art, shows, games, puzzles, books, etc...) that need an alien or mystical appearance to some text. Because basic English appears so drastically different when written in Dscript it is not necessary to design and entire language, but if one does it can also be written in Dscript if it is designed to use the Roman alphabet. If Dscript is used to present English text it also gives the viewer/player the chance to decode it.

Decoding Dscript without the manual would be much more difficult than most current mythical fonts because the words merge into what seem to be symbols. The merged letters of a word often create the illusion of a symbol or glyph so it would not be as simple as associating 26 symbols to their corresponding letters, at first glance it would appear as though there were hundreds, if not thousands, of unique glyphs. However after some study the pattern can be discovered because all the composite letters of a word, and their sequence, are always distinguishable.

## Graphics/logos

Dscript is well suited for many form of graphics design, especially logo design. A corporate name or abbreviation, for example, if written in Dscript often creates an elegant glyph perfectly suited for use as a logo or emblem.

## Privacy

Although the Dscript manual is publicly available it still requires quite a bit of study to learn to read it. I highly doubt it has any chance of acquiring any real level of universality, except maybe in some small groups of specific individuals, so even though it would not provide an "unbreakable code" it would definitely significantly limit the number of people capable of reading it.

Dscript would provide some level of privacy when taking notes in a public setting, such as on the bus or in a meeting. It would also be well used for writing a diary if it is feared that other members of the household may try to read it. A user of Dscript would probably have a pretty good guess as to whether anyone in the vicinity may know or be able to learn Dscript. Even if someone found a diary written in Dscript and was motivated enough to download the manual and attempt deciphering it, it would require a great deal of time to read and could not be skimmed quickly, likely dissuading them from reading much of it.

Dscript would also be extremely difficult to OCR, so it would require alot of human time to extract any information.
Finally, because Dscript allows for so many possible forms of most words, each user would develop his or her own style that would slow down others attempts to read their writing. This is like how it is often hard to read anothers handwriting, but also amplified because there are choices as to which form of each word to use.

When needed to be more universally legible there are "standard forms" of each word. This is simply the form that uses the most basic combinations, separates syllables and saves strokes best.

## Arrays and multidimensional information

Dscript can do something other Roman alphabet scripts cannot, it can be written vertically and horizontally with all letters of a word connected. This means that information can be drawn in 2 dimensions.

Unlike conventional cursive scripts, Dscript can be written both vertically and horizontally, and unlike standard non-cursive scripts there is no concern about confusing which word an individual letter belongs to.

## Strengths and weaknesses

Dscript has many strengths but of course has weaknesses as well. Here I will try my best to provide an.objective list of the strengths and weaknesses of Dscript in detail.

## Strengths:

- seamless words/cursive - Dscript connects all the letters of a word into a single "glyph". This allows for clear distinction of where one word ends and another begins.
- dual axis writing - Dscript can be written both vertically and horizontally. This allows for many inovative applications such as complex data and multidimensional representation, flexibility in confined and awkward writing spaces, aesthetic options, and many more.
- stroke conservation - The individual letter in Dscript merge together, this merging is flexible and has been optimized to conserve as many pen strokes as possible. Of course some words may require more strokes than the standard Roman alphabet, but most words can be written with less, this allows experienced users to write faster and in smaller space than possible with other scripts.
- multiple combination possibilities - many combinations of 2 letters have more than one form, meaning the user has a choice as to which form to use. Depending on how long a word is and the composite letter's there are often dozens of possible form of a word, sometimes hundreds.
- 3 new number systems - with the addition of base 12,16 , and 32 , different values can be represented in different number systems, decreasing ambiguity and also allowing for some more complex mathematical representations and calculations.
- letter/number distinction - letters and numbers are very distinctly different, thus eliminating problems such as determining whether something is a "1" or "l"


## Weaknesses:

- complexity - It is more complex than the roman alphabet so it requires more practice to master
- no capitalization - there are no capital letters in Dscript, this does create some small limitations not found in the roman alphabet.
- editing/correction - As it is a cursive script it can often be rather difficult to modify a word once it has been written


## Samples

The following are a few samples of what Dscript looks like in it's full handwritten form.

## Dream within a dream

By Edgar Allan Poe


## text reads

Take this kiss upon the brow!
And, in parting from you now,
Thus much let me avow-
You are not wrong, who deem That my days have been a dream; Yet if hope has flown away In a night, or in a day, In a vision, or in none, Is it therefore the less gone? All that we see or seem Is but a dream within a dream.

A new life
By Dante


## text reads

In that book which is
my memory...
On the first page
that is the chapter when,
I first met you
Appear the words...
Here begins a new life.

## Shall I compare thee to a summer's day

By Shakespear


## text reads

Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And Summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And oft' is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd:
But thy eternal Summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

There are also many word forms that have artistic value because the actually look like what they represent.

Some words look like what they represent in their original form "ELF" for example



## Legal

Dscript is free to use by anyone for any purpose. There are no legal reservations, royalties, fees or legal requirements whatsoever, except that you do not claim credit for its invention yourself, please attribute any credit for the design of Dscript to its original author or the website www.dscript.ca.

All content relating to Dscript and derivatives works found on this website are either original creations or modified public domain content, all of which are provided for free use, modification or redistribution with no legal reservations.

It is by no means required, but if you do use Dscript I would love to see it, and would be willing to feature any works incorporating Dscript on the Dscript website with a link to the contributing party.

## Dscript Alphabet

Dscript Went through many evolutionary stages over the years.
In its original form Dscript was a a binary representation system in which 6 points were representative of binary digits ( $1,2,4,8,16$ and 32 ), each letter of the alphabet was then assigned a value based on its position in the alphabet ( $a=1, b=2, c=3$, etc..) and represented as a binary number using this system.

Later The binary system evolved over several generations to become more and more cursive until finally evolving into at its present form.

There were not really distinct generations of Dscript, it was a gradual constant mutation of the letter, but here is a general idea of the stages it went through using the word "the" as an example.

## Original Binary 2nd Generation 3rd Generation 4th Generation 5th Generation 6th Generation山тレ UTd NTD <br>  <br> 

Dscript originally evolved as a horizontal script, about the time of the Fifth Generation I began using it vertically as well, this require slight modification because some of the pen strokes could not be rotated 90 degrees due to mechanical restrictions of the human hand. This manual explains the Vertical form but the horizontal form can also be learned by making slight adjustments, here is an example of horizontal script.


As you can see the horizontal version follows similar principles to the vertical form.
There is of course still room for future evolution, Dscript is always open to creative modification, just remember the one and only cardinal rule... Avoid ambiguity!

I call the version in this manual the "final version" because I have found there is not much room left for modification anymore without risking ambiguity or using pen strokes that would be far to difficult to be used in a written language.

It is my belief that any future evolution of Dscript should focus on combining longer strings of letters into shorter shapes. To this end I suggest it would be best to focus on common prefixes and affixes.

Dscript has already evolved to be complicated enough that one person cannot hope to design it to maximum efficiency, so l leave the next stage of its evolution up to you. Feel free to use the "final version" as starting point, customize Dscript as much as you want. If you feel you have developed a newer better version, I would love to see it, please dont hesitate to contact me and discuss potential future versions of Dscript.

Full Alphabet
Roman A B C D E F

verical $\leftharpoonup ト ト \perp$ (1) $\backslash \rightarrow \cup$
Herizonal $\checkmark \perp \perp-1 \theta>\bigcirc \vdash$ )


veritial $H \times+\varphi \alpha \bigcirc \nabla \Delta 4$
Horizonal $\tau *+e \gamma 07 \triangleleft z$



$\underset{\substack{\text { Onjinal } \\ \text { ginap }}}{\substack{\text { spind }}}$
Geneator $\mathcal{C} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \boldsymbol{\|}$ II $* \boldsymbol{P}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Roman } \mathbf{C H} \text { SH ST TH TS QU ION } \\
& \text { verical }=8 s=2 \Delta \gamma \mathrm{do}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Numbers

First of all there is a simple number system, a circle with 4 points each representing a binary digit. This system is used to represent base 10 as well as base 16. Even in Dscript base 16 is rarely used so the user will have to use some kind notation to distinguish between hexadecimal and decimal (might I suggest simply using a Dscript D or $H$ under to above the numbers). Without a notation it should be assumed that any number using these symbols is decimal.

Secondly, there is a base 12 system. One might wonder What good is base 12? Think about it, 12 hour clocks and 12 months in a year. because this system is a clockwise cycle it provides a much more intuitive way to describe 12 stage cycles such as hours or months.

Thirdly, there is a base 32 system. This might seem excessive, but once again, if you consider that all months have a maximum of 31 days this can easily be used to represent days of the month. Additionally base 32 offers the possibility of replacing base 10 to represent numbers, especially large numbers. Base 32 may seem like a very difficult system to employ practically but with a little creativity it can be adapted to suit our base 10 minds quite efficiently. The second decimal place in base 10 represents 10 , the third 100s, etc.. the second "decimal place" of base 32 represent 32 s , the third represents 1024 s , the fourth $32,768 \mathrm{~s}$, etc... This may seem way to complicated to use but if you drop the last 24 values of the third digit, then it becomes, 32, 1000, 32000, 1000000, etc... Thus every three digits of decimal can be reduced to 2 digits of base 32. In order to use this system one only needs to memorize the 31 multiples of $32(0,32,64,96,128,160 \ldots$ ). Once memorized it simply requires some practice to use the system fluently.



## Online resources

There are several online resources available on the Dscript website (http://www.dscript.ca) to help those wishing to use and learn Dscript. These tools are all available free for use under the "tools" section on the sites main menu.

## Text Generator

The text generator generates graphical Dscript from user input. This generator is only capable of producing simple version of words, it does not use most of the possible forms of letter combinations and only uses the simple forms. It is still not perfect as this system requires manual creation of thousands upon thousands of possible combinations, but it does provide a simple way to begin learning and using Dscript.
URL: http://www.dscript.ca/genpage.php

## Number Generator

The number generator will help learn the new number systems, it includes all the bases available in Dscript. User input is returned in graphical form.
URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools\&sub=num

## Sample words

The sample word locator will find word similar to the input word, it will help when trying to lean how to write Dscript. URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools\&sub=wrd

## Writing guide

The writing guide will show each double letter combination from the manual for the word. (eg. "write" will show "wr","ri","it" and "te") URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools\&sub=wri

## Word Request

This tool will allow you submit a word request, the author will write the word by hand, scan it and email it to you. URL: http://www.dscript.ca/index.php?p=tools\&sub=wri

## Dscript Manual - How it works

The core of the Dscript manual is the guide below. It shows how every spossible combination of two letters can combine. There are of course more possible ways to connect letters, but this version is quite comprehensive and provides an excelent starting point for learning Dscript.

To figure out how to draw a specific word you can use the "writting guide" tool listed in the "online resoures" above. If you are having trouble, or just want to learn to write a few words without learning the entire writting system, you can submit your word in "word request" tool listed in the online tools, I will write the word for you in several forms and send it to you in GIF format.

## $A^{<}$

The Dscript A looks like a "check mark" drawn horizontally. It can be connected to follwoing letters from one of 2 connection poits, one in the middle and one at the far right.
Connection Points







## B

The the $B$ is the First letter of a word a special form of the $B$ is used when the " $B$ hook" is drawn without a word line and the lower end of the $B$ is extended as the word line.
Connection Points


| $\text { B } \quad \text { M }$ | The BM combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { B } \quad \mathbf{N}$ | The BN combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & B+0 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | The BO combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{P} \\ 7+\eta \\ \nabla^{B P} \quad \nabla \end{gathered}$ | The BP combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B}+\mathrm{Q} \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ | The BQ combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{B}+4 \\ 7+\begin{array}{r} \text { BR } \\ 7 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | The BR combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |

The BS combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple

|  | The BY combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 7+9 \\ \text { BY } \quad 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| B Z | The BZ combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
|  |  |

## B $\upharpoonright$

The Dscript B is a "hook" hanging off the right side of the word line. The following letters can be connected by adding the to the word line under the B or often by adding them to the bottom of the "B hook" itself.
B

为


|  | The BT combo is drawn by simple connection or by adding a horizontal＂T double dash＂to the bottom of the＂B hook＂． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | The BU combo is drawn by simple connection，by connecting the＂B hook＂to the upper line of the $U$ to create an enclosed space，or by adding the U to the bottom of the＂ B hook＂． |
|  | The Dscript BV combo can be drawn in simple form or by adding the V to the end of the＂B hook＂． |
|  | The Dscript BW combo can be drawn in three different forms，all start with a normal Dscript B then either drawing＂vertical dashes＂on both sides of the word line，adding the W＂double zig－zag＂or by drawing the W horizontally on the end of the＂B hook＂． |



## C +

The Dscript " C " is a straight line following the script direction with a protruding short line to the right.




| C P | The CP combination is drawn by simple connection or add on the end of the "C dash". |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} \quad \mathbf{Q} \\ F+\triangle \\ \mathrm{CQ} \\ 5 \stackrel{\circ}{\Delta} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{~F}+4 \\ \mathrm{CR} \\ 5 \% \\ 1=8 \end{gathered}$ | The Dscript CR combination is drawn by adding the "C dash" above the R's center zig-zag point. |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{c} \\ \mathrm{r}+\mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{cs} \end{gathered}$ | The Dscript CS combination is done with simple connection. |
|  | The Dscript CT combo is done by connecting the C and T , but the T must be drawn on the opposite side of the word line from the $C$ to avoid confusion. The CT combo can also be drawn by adding the vertical "T double dash" on the end of the C dash. |

(hene


## D+

the Dscript " D " is a long line covering the full breadth of the writing area with a vertical dash extending up from the top and none on the bottom. when used at the end of a word the vertical dash preceding the "cross bar" is not necessary.

## Connection Points

( $\odot$ blue from previous letter) ( ${ }^{\bullet}$ red into next letter)






## E ${ }^{\oplus}$

The Dscript " E " is a circle divided down the center by the line.







## F

The Dscript "F" is a horizontal line bending down and left, with the word line enxtending down from the middle of the angled line.

When the $F$ is the last letter of a word an alternate form can be used where the bend is simply a curve to the left with another curve extending to the right.

## Connection Points

( $\odot$ blue from previous letter) ( ${ }^{\bullet}$ red into next letter)


| F E | The Dscript FE combo is done by simple connection． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $T+(1)$ <br> FE | $\stackrel{7}{6}{\underset{\sim}{6}}_{4}^{\text {safe }}$ |
|  | The double F combination can be done by simple connection or by ＂merging＂the 2 F＇s to save a stroke． |
|  |  |
| F $\quad \mathbf{G}$ | The Dscript FG combination is drawn by drawing the＂G curl＂out of the F ＇s lower slanted bar，the＂ G curl＂doubles as the F ＇s lower vertical |
| $\begin{gathered} 1+6 \\ \text { FG } \\ T_{0}^{\circ} \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
| F H | The F and H can be connected by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} T+T \\ \mathbb{F}^{\mathrm{FH}} \stackrel{\odot}{\top} \underset{8}{7} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| F I | The Dscript FI combo is done by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} T+U \\ \text { FI } \\ \text { 不 } \stackrel{\circ}{0} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| F J | The FJ combo is done through simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbb{T}_{+}+\boldsymbol{F J} \\ \text { 不 } \odot \end{gathered}$ |  |


|  | The Dscript FK combination can be drawn by simple connection, The lower F line and the upper K line are best drawn perfectly parallel. <br> offkey $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \begin{array}{l} \text { L } \\ \text { T }+ \\ \text { FL } \\ \text { 右 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | The Dscript FL combo is drawn by adding the "L dash" across the word line extending from the bottom of the F. |
|  | The FM combination is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & F+N \\ & \overparen{T}+\alpha \\ & Z \cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} F+0 \\ T+\bigcirc \\ \text { FO } \\ R+0_{0} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline F \quad P \\ & \text { T }+\nabla \\ & \text { FP } \\ & \text { 石 } \stackrel{\circ}{\gamma} \end{aligned}$ | The FP combination can be done by simple connection, the $P$ can started directly out of the F or the word line can be extended down first to separate the 2 letters. |


The Dscript FW combination can be drawn using an extension of the
word line into the "triple dash" W or "double zig-zag" W. It can also be
drawn by adding three vertical dash extensions extending from lower
side of the "F bend" with any one of the three dashes leading into the
word line.

## G ?

When the $G$ is the first letter fo a word a special form can be used where the curl is drawn from inside to out and the word line continued out fo that.

Connection Points
( $\odot$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\bullet}$ red into next letter)


| G E | The Dscript GE combo can be drawn by either simple connection or by drawing the E inside the＂ G curl＂． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| G | The GF combo is drawn by simple connection． |
|  |  |
| G G | The double G combo can be drawn in three ways，first by drawn a double curl，second by reversing curl direction and drawing a second curl，and third by simple connection of word starting the G ． |
| $\begin{gathered} ?+6 \\ \text { GG } \\ \text { のO O } \\ \text { ? } \\ \text { ? } \\ ? \\ ? \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G H | The word starting form of the G when combined with an H is drawn by connection，but in this form the extra＂H tail＂must be added to distinguish the H from a D ． |
| $\begin{gathered} ?+T \\ \text { GH } \\ \overbrace{1} \frac{Q_{1}}{} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G I | The Dscript GI combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} \Omega+\bigcup \\ \text { Gו } \\ \bigcirc \text { @. } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { girl }}{\text { gin }}$ |
| G J | The Dscript GJ combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \eta+\eta \\ & \text { GJ } \\ & 7 \text { ति } \end{aligned}$ |  |


| G K | The GJ combo starting a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \Upsilon+K \\ \text { GK } \\ \text { ₹ } \neq \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { G } \\ Q_{\text {GL }} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { G } \mathbf{M} \\ \eta+\varphi \\ \text { GM } \\ \emptyset ? \end{gathered}$ | The GM combo starting a word is drawn by simply connecting the two, they can be drawn to be "underneath" each other or more "side by side" depending on preference. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{G}+\mathbf{N} \\ \eta+\alpha \\ \mathbf{G N} \\ \partial \quad \partial \end{gathered}$ | The Dscript GN combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
|  | The Dscript GJ combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection, or the O can also be drawn inside the inner top of the "G curl", even though this might seem to indicate an OG combo, it is read as GO |
| G P | The GP combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \eta+\nabla \\ \text { GP } \\ \nabla_{\nabla} \nabla_{\nabla} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G $\mathbf{Q}$ | The Dscript GQ combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \eta+\Delta \\ & 2 ? \end{aligned}$ |  |


|  | The Dscript GR combination starting a word is drawn by simpleconnection. connection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & ?+4 \\ & \text { GR } \\ & ? ? \end{aligned}$ | $\sum_{z}^{2}$ | $\xrightarrow{?}$ | growl <br> 3 4 4 | $\stackrel{y}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| G $\mathbf{S}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \cap+C \\ \overbrace{}^{\mathbf{G s}} ? \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G T | The GT combo at the beginning of a word can be drawn with simple connection, with the word continuing out of the opposite side of the "T double dash" or by extending the word line after the T . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \eta+\\| \\ \text { GT } \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G U | The GU combination starting a word can be done with simple connection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \eta+\nabla \\ \text { Gu } \\ \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ ? \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{y}{2}$ | ? | $\stackrel{?}{8 u t}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{G} \quad \mathbf{V}$ | The GV combination starting a word can be done with simple connection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G W | The GV combination starting a word can be done with simple connection by using either the "triple dash" or "double zig-zag" form of the W. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bigcap_{\mathrm{GW}}+\\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overbrace{1 / 1} \quad \prod_{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Come

## G 6

The Dscript G is a "curl" either clockwaise or counter-clockwise coming out of the word line. ollowing words can be connected to any portion of the outside of the curl or to the end of the curl on the inside.




| G 0 | In the DO combo the O can be added to the lower outside or the center inside of the " G cur" |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 6+0 \\ \text { GO } \\ 8.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G P | The Dscript GP combination can be drawn by adding the P to the bottom on the " G curl" or by connecting it on the lower right side. |
| $\begin{gathered} G+\nabla \\ \text { GP } \\ G \quad 8 \\ G \\ G y \\ G \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G $\mathbf{Q}$ | The Dscript G and Q combine by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & G+\Delta \\ & G Q \\ & G: 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\text { G } \quad \mathbf{R}$ | The R can be connected to the bottom of the " G curl" or added to the end of the "G curl" in the center, but it is much more difficult to draw it in the center". |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GR } \\ \xi \\ \} \\ \xi \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {ogre }}$ |
| G S | The GS combo is drawn by simply connecting the $S$ at the bottom of the "G curl". |
| $\begin{gathered} G+C \\ 68 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ |  |


| G $\mathbf{T}$ | The GT combo is done by adding the "T double dash" under the "G curl" or by drawing it inside. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} G+11 \\ \text { GT } \\ q_{1} \text { \& } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| G U | The GU combination can be drawn by simple addition or by placing the U inside the "G curl". |
|  |  |
| G V | The GV combo is drawn by simple connection. |
|  |  |
| G W | The G and W can be combined by either drawing the "W triple dash" underneath the "G curl" or by adding the "W double zig-zag" inside the "G curl". |
|  |  |

Corn

## $\mathrm{H}^{\top}$

The Dscript H is an inverted Dscript D . It is a horizontal bar with a tail extending down form the middle with the word line continuing from it. The D and H can sometims be ambiguos so in these cases an extra "tail" must be added to the H , in other words in such cases the "tail" does not connect to the word line, it is separate.

In the word "buhr" for example, if the extra the extra " H tail" is not added it actually reads "budr"


## Connection Points

( ${ }^{\circ}$ blue from previous letter) (- red into next letter)



|  | The Dscript HJ combination Can be drawn by simple connection or by drawing the "J hook" out of the left side of the "H bar". when needed to distinguish it from a DB the "extra H tail" must be added. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | The Dscript HK combination is done by simply connecting the two letters. The "extra H tail" must be added when necessary. |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} \\ T+\frac{L}{H L} \\ T+\frac{\odot}{T} \\ T \end{gathered}$ | The HL combo can be drawn by simple connection, the L must be made significantly smaller than the H to ensure distinction. When the "extra H tail" is used it can be connected to the L . |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} \\ \frac{\mathrm{~T}}{\mathrm{H}}+\boldsymbol{\mathrm { M }} \\ \frac{\pi}{T} T \varphi \end{gathered}$ | The HM combo can be drawn by simple connection, the "Extra H tail" is necessary most of the time. |
| $\begin{gathered} H \\ \frac{N}{T}+\alpha \\ \frac{N}{\alpha} \end{gathered}$ | The HN combo can be drawn by simple connection, the "Extra H tail" is necessary most of the time. |
|  |  |



The HX combination is drawn by simple connection, using the "extra

## ৷

The Dscript "l" is unique in the fact that it is the only letter that does not have a complete connection to the preceding letter, it is a "cup" surrounding the end portion of the preceding letter. It can be made large to engulf a full Dscript letter such as "E". It can contain an extension line from the preceding letter or it can be rotated to engulf an angled endpoint of a letter such as the " S ". In the generator it only rotates counterclockwise to fit the " S " ending, but it can also be rotated counter clockwise to fit a "ST" or the secondary form of "T"(backwards "S"). It should be noted that while the "cup" design makes it very distinct, which is import for vowels, the writer must take care to ensure the "cup" engulfs the preceding letter enough as to avoid confusions as to whether it is a word break or a continuation of the word.




|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\cup+\nabla$ | $\sqrt[V]{E}$ |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ \cup+\triangle \\ \succ^{10} \\ \succ^{\circ} \% \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | と |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## $J 7$

When the J is the first letter of a word an alternate form can be used where the " J hook" is drawn without a word line and then continued inot the word line from the bottome of the "J hook".


| J F | The Dscript JF combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7+7 \\ & \mathrm{JF} \\ & 7 \quad 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | The JG combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} 7+6 \\ 7, \quad \text { JG } \\ \square \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | The JH combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7+T \\ & 7 \mathrm{JH} \\ & 7+7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J I | The JI combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \mathbf{J ı} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $J$ J | The JJ combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. The J beginning a word is larger than a J afterwards, but it can also be reduced in size to be the same if desired for aesthetic purposes. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7+\eta \\ & \nabla^{\prime} \mathrm{J} \\ & \nabla \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J K | The Dscript JK combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| J L | The Dscript JL combo at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple connection. |
| $77$ |  |




| J Z | The JZ combination at the beginning of a word is drawn by simple |
| :---: | :---: |
| $7+z$ |  |
| $\eta_{z}^{\text {JZ }}$ |  |

## $J 7$

The Dscript "J" is a "hook" hanging off the left of the word line. following letters can be attached to the word line under the J or to the bottom of the "J hook" itself.

## Connection Points

( ${ }^{\circ}$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\bullet}$ red into next letter)


| J E | The JE combo can be drawn in three ways. Firstly it can be drawn by simple connection. Secondly it can be done by drawing both characters |
| :---: | :---: |
| $H+D$ | around the word line in a single stroke that resembles a number 6. Thirdly the E can be connected to the lower left end of the "J hook". |
|  |  |
|  | The JF combo is drawn by simple connection, the "J hook" can also be connected to the "F Bend" creating a right angled box between them and the word line. |
|  |  |
| J G | The Dscript JG combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} H+6 \\ \text { Jg } \\ \text { Hog } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| J H | The JH combo is drawn by simple connection. The "J hook" can be connected to the H to create an enclosed space. |
| $\begin{gathered} H+T \\ \text { JH } \\ \text { 7 } \overbrace{i} \\ \text { H } \AA_{8} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{J} \quad 1$ | The JI combo is drawn by simple connection, The " J hook" can also be connected to the top left corner of the "I cup". |
|  |  |


| J J | The JJ combo can be drawn by simple connection or by drawing a ＂backwards F ＂connected to the word line to represent a double J． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & H+H \\ & \text { JJ } \\ & H \\ & H \\ & H \\ & H \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J K | The JK combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} H+木 \\ \text { Jk } \\ \text { 水 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{J} \\ 7+7 \\ \mathrm{JL} \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ i 7 \end{gathered}$ | The Dscript JL combination can be drawn by simple connection，the ＂J hook＂can be stretched horizontally so the＂L dash＂can fit underneath． |
| J M | The JM combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{aligned} & H+\varphi \\ & i \varphi \text { JM } \wp \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J N | The Dscript JN combination is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} H+\alpha \\ H N \\ \gamma \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
| J O | The JO combo can be drawn by simple connection or by attaching the O to the lower left end of the＂J hook＂． |
| $\begin{gathered} H+O \\ \text { no Ho } \\ \text { jo } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| †ो ठ亍 |  |


| $\mathbf{J}$ | The JP combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} H+\nabla \\ \text { sp } \\ \text { if ir } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| J Q | The JQ combination is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} H+\Delta \\ \text { HQ } \\ \text { H } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{J} \quad \mathrm{R}$ | The Dscript JR combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} H+h \\ \text { JR } \\ \text { H } i n \end{gathered}$ |  |
| J S | The JS combo is drawn by simple connection of the J with either the "S curve" or the "reverse S curve". |
| $\begin{gathered} H+C \\ \text { js } \\ H \quad i_{0} \\ i \\ i \\ i \\ i \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{J} \quad \mathrm{T}$ | The JT combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & H+11 \\ & H z \quad{ }_{z}^{2 T} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| J U | The JU combination can be drawn in three ways. Firstly through simple connection. Secondly by simple connection and the connection of the " $J$ hook" to the upper line of the $U$ to create an enclosed right angled space. Thirdly by attaching the $U$ underneath the lower left end of the "J hook". |
|  |  |

The JV combo is drawn by simple connection or by attaching the V to

## K K

The Dscript "K" resembles its original form. It takes two strokes over top of the main word line, one passing directly through it and the next extending from the intersection point.




| K Q | The Dscript KQ combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} K+\Delta \\ \text { KQ }_{8}^{8} \underset{8}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| K R | The Dscript KR combo is drawn by simple connection． |
|  |  |
| K S | The KS combo is drawn by simple connection using either the＂S curve＂or the reverse＂S curve＂． |
|  | y |
| K T | The KT combo is drawn by simple connection． |
|  |  |
| K U | The KU combo is drawn with simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} K+\square \\ \text { ku } \\ \text { K 昆 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| K V | The Dscript KV combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{aligned} & K+\forall \\ & \underset{k v}{K} \underset{\gamma}{K} \end{aligned}$ |  |


| K W | The KU combo is drawn with simple connection using either the triple dash or double zig-zag form of the W. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| K $\quad$ X | The KX combo is drawn with simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} K+* \\ k x_{i} \\ K_{*}^{*} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| K Y | The KY combination is drawn by simple connection, the " $Y$ tail" can also point to the right and connect to the lower right of the $K$. |
| $\begin{gathered} K+Q \\ K y \\ K_{q}^{\circ} \underset{\circ}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {sky }} \mathcal{q}_{1}^{\text {skry }}$ |
| K Z | The KZ combo is drawn with simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} k+z \\ k z \\ k \end{gathered}$ |  |

## L +

The Dscript " L " is a simple short line crossing the main word line, It must be drawn short enough as to not be confused with the "D" or "H".





| 来沓 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

## M

The Dscript " M " is a counter-clockwise loop in the word line. This letter while simple and easy to make must be taken care with when writing and, even more so, reading, I have found it takes some time for the brain to not confuse it with the " N ".


| M E | The Dscript ME combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \varphi+(1) \\ \varphi^{\text {ME }} \\ \wp \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{M} \quad \mathbf{G} \\ \varphi+G \\ \text { MG } \\ 6 \quad \& \end{gathered}$ | The MG combo is drawn by simple connection. |
|  | The MH combination is done by simple connection. The extra " H tail" must be added when needed. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \boldsymbol{M} \quad \mathrm{I} \\ \varphi+\cup \\ \varphi \quad \dot{U}_{0} \end{gathered}$ | The Dscript MI combination is drawn by simple connection. |
|  | The MJ combination is drawn by simple connection |
|  | The Dscript MK combo is drawn by simple connection. |


| M L | The Dscript ML combo is drawn by simple connection. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \varphi+t \\ q^{\text {ML }} \dot{q} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pamess } \\ & \dot{y} \\ & \mathcal{E} \\ & \mathcal{E} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { The MI } \mathrm{MI} \\ \text { comma } \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | y |
|  | $\frac{\text { The MN }}{\frac{\text { hym }}{2}}$ |  | simple connection. -2 2 3 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { The Ds } \\ \substack{\text { most } \\ \text { en }} \end{gathered}$ | conipt MO combination |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M Q } \\ & \varphi+\leadsto \\ & \dot{\text { MQ }} \dot{\varrho} \end{aligned}$ | The MQ | combo is drawn by | simple connection. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { The MF MF } \\ & \text { Thimod } \\ & \text { G } \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |



| M X | The Dscript MX combination is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \varphi+* \\ & \xi_{\text {Mx }} \\ & \xi_{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| M Y | The MY combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \varphi+\varphi \\ & \xi^{M Y} \wp_{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| M Z | The MZ combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \varphi+z \\ \mathrm{Mz} \\ \xi^{\varphi} \dot{\xi} \end{gathered}$ |  |

$N \alpha$

The Dscript " N " is reverse of the " M ". It is a clockwise loop in the word line. Like the " M " it easily flows in and out of other letters, but care must be taken not to confuse it with the " M ".






## $\mathrm{O}^{\circ}$

The Dscript "O" is a simple circle much like the original form, the connections are made from the outer limits of the circle. Following letters can sometimes be drawn inside the O itself.

## Connection Points

( $\odot$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\circ}$ red into next letter)







## P $\nabla$

The Dscript " P " is a triangle hanging off the right of the main word line. The P triangle must by clearly on the right side of the word line or it may become hard to distinguish from the $U$.




| P Q | The PQ combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \nabla+\Delta \\ & \& \stackrel{P Q}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | The PB combo is drawn by simple connection using either the "S curve" drawn directly out of the last stroke of the P or by connecting the reverse " S curve" to the right side of the P . |
|  | The PT combination can be drawn by simple connection of the vertical for of the $T$ directly connected to the $P$, the word line extended below the $P$ and the horizontal $T$ attached to either side or by connecting the T to the right side of the P and continuing the word from the bottom of the $P$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{U} \\ & \nabla+\nabla \\ & \nabla \quad \stackrel{\square}{\text { PU }} \\ & \nabla \quad \stackrel{\square}{8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | The PV combo is drawn by simple connection. |



## $Q \triangle$

The Dscript "Q" is a upward pointing triangle. It is best drawn by first stroking the "down and to the left" stoke and bending into the horizontal stroke, then starting from the top and connecting the top to the bottom right portion.

Connection Points
( ${ }^{\odot}$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\circ}$ red into next letter)

The QA combo is drawn by simple connection.
The QB combo is drawn by simple connection, but the word line must
The QL combo is drawn by simple connection.
(The QR combo is drawn by simple connection.
The The QX combo is drawn by simple connection.

## R ${ }^{4}$

The Dscript "R" resembles a lightning bolt that zig-zags. It can flow easily into other characters. The most important thing to remember is to avoid letting it touch the edges of the writing area so as to avoid confusion with the " A ", try to keep it centered in the writing area and compact.




| $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{S}$ | The RS combo is drawn by simple connection using either the "S curve" or the reverse "S curve". |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4+C \\ & y^{\mathrm{RS}} \oplus \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{R} \quad \mathbf{T}$ | The RT combo is drawn by simple connection using either the vertical of horizontal "T double dash". |
| $\begin{gathered} q+\\| \\ \eta_{z} \quad \dot{\eta}_{0} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| R U | The RU combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} 4+\nabla \\ \mathrm{RU}^{\mathrm{RU}} \stackrel{\text { h }}{80} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| R V | The RV combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} q+\Downarrow \\ \mathrm{RV} \\ \downarrow \quad \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathbf{R} \quad \mathbf{W}$ | The RW combo is drawn by simple connection using either the "triple dash" or "double zigzag" form of the W. |
|  |  |
| R X | The RX combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4+* \\ & \boldsymbol{R X}_{\circ} \\ & x_{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |



## $S^{C}$

The Dscript " S " is a "curl" to the left. It can alternatly be drawn to first go horizontally to the left outer limits of the writting area and then curl back to the center word line, this form is called the reverse "S curve".

Reverse "S curve"
7

## Connection Points

( $\odot$ blue from previous letter)
(- red into next letter)
c







| S Y | The SY combo is drawn by simple connection using either the of the 2 forms of the $S$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & C_{s Y}+Q \\ & C_{q} C_{0}^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | sor |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \cos & \sigma_{0}^{\circ} \\ \cos & \sigma_{0}^{\circ} \end{array}$ |  |
| S Z | The SR combo is drawn by simple connection using either the of the 2 forms of the S . If the standard "S curve" is used then the end of the "S curve" can be used as the top dash of the upper " $Z$ double dash" to avoid having to extend the word line. |
| $C+Z_{s Z}^{Z}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## TII

The Dscript T is a double line, it is vertically and horizontally interchangeable. It also has the alternate version of a curl to the right, this makes it compatible in some situations where the double line might be difficult and also allows it to combine with the "S" smoothly. Saution must be used to make sure the double lines are close together when used on the main word line to avoid it being confused as a double "C".


| $T \quad D$ | The TD combo is drawn by simple connection using either the |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | horizontal or vertical T "double dash" The vertical form an also connect directly to the horizontal bar of the D representing the vertical dash of the D. |
| T E |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \\|+\varnothing \\ \text { TE } \\ \& \dot{@}_{0} \end{gathered}$ | horizontal or vertical T "double dash". When the TE combo starts a word the vertical dashes of the T can be slanted outwards if desired. |
| T F | The TF combo is drawn by simple connection using either the horizontal or vertical T "double dash". |
|  |  |
| T ${ }_{\text {T }} \mathbf{G}$ | The TG combo is drawn by simple connection using either the horizontal or vertical T "double dash". The Horizontal T can also be attached to the left outer side of the "G curl". |
|  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} G & \% \\ \text { G } \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ |  |







|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## U $\nabla$

The Dscript "U" is a triangle pointing down into the flow of the word line, as opposed to the Q which points up. It is best drawn by first drawing the lower left portion and then drawing in the extra two sides with a bent line.

Connection Points
( $\odot$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\bullet}$ red into next letter)






| U W | The UW combo is drawn by simple connection using either the "triple dash" or "double zig-zag" form of the W . The "triple dash" W can also be placed inside the $U$. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{U} \quad \mathrm{X}$ | The UX combo is drawn by simple connection or by drawing the $X$ inside the U. |
| $\nabla+*$ <br> UX $\approx \stackrel{\ominus}{*}$ |  |
| U Y | The $U Y$ combo is drawn by simple connection or by drawing the $Y$ inside the U dividing down the middle. |
| $\nabla+9$ <br> UY $8 \stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |
| U Z | The UZ combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \nabla+Z \\ \text { uz } \\ \nabla \sum_{0}^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |  |

## $V^{\vee}$

The Dscript " V " is V shape pointing into the word line with the word line passing though its center. It is best drawn in the "seagull" shape we all used to draw when we were young(curling in and out).



| V K | The VK combo is done by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \gamma+K \\ \mathrm{vk} \\ * \geqslant \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V L | The VL combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\psi \\ v L \\ \psi \quad \% \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V M | The VM combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\varphi \\ \psi \text { vм } \\ \psi \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V N | The VN combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\alpha \\ \text { vn } \\ \psi \dot{\otimes} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V 0 | The VO combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \gamma+\bigcirc \\ \text { vo } \\ \gamma \text { \& } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V P | The VP combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\nabla \\ v> \\ \forall \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V Q | The VQ combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \gamma+\Delta \\ v a \\ x \geqslant \underset{0}{x} \end{gathered}$ |  |


| V R | The VR combo is done by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \psi+4 \\ & \text { vR } \\ & \psi \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V s | The VS combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \gamma+C \\ & \text { vs } \\ & \psi \text { と } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| V T | The VT combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+11 \\ \text { vT } \\ \psi \dot{V}_{2} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V U | The VU combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\nabla \\ \text { vu } \\ \forall \underset{\delta}{\psi} \stackrel{\ominus}{\delta} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V V | The VV combo is done by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} \psi+\Downarrow \\ v v \\ \forall \nLeftarrow \end{gathered}$ |  |
| V W | The VW combo is done by simple connection using either the "triple dash" or the "double zig-zag" version of the W. The "triple dash" form can also be connected to the $V$ at the top of all the dashes. |
|  |  |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |

W III

The Dscript "W" is a triple line, the center line is the word line. It can be drawn easily by adding two lines around the word line, one on each side. It can also be drawn as a "double zig-zag", this form must be drawn tightly together so it does not look like 2 R's.







| W $\quad$－ | The WX combo is drawn by simple connection using either the＂triple dash＂or＂double zig－zag＂form of the W．The outers dashes of the ＂triple dash＂ W can also be connected to the X ． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | The WY combo is drawn by simple connection using either the＂triple dash＂or＂double zig－zag＂form of the W．The outer dashes of the＂triple dash＂ W can be connected to the Y and if desired they can be slanted outwards． |
|  |  |
| W Z | The WZ combo is drawn by simple connection using either the＂triple dash＂or＂double zig－zag＂form of the W． |
|  |  |

## X*

The Dscript " X " is a simple $X$ shape drawn over top of the word line.



| X J | The XJ combo is drawn by simple connection，the lower left point of the X can also be connected to the＂J hook＂． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $$ |  |
| X K | The XK combo is drawn by simple connection．The lower right point of the $X$ can be extended to also serve as the short line of the $K$ ． |
|  |  |
| X L | The XL combo is drawn by simple connection，the two lower point of the $X$ can connect with the＂L dash＂．The $L$ dash can also be drawn |
|  | through the center of the X ． |
| X M | The XM combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} *+\varphi \\ \text { xm } \\ w_{0}^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{4}{2} \stackrel{3}{2}_{2}^{2 x m a n}$ |
| $\mathbf{X}$ | The XN combo is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} *+\alpha \\ \text { xN } \\ * \quad \otimes \end{gathered}$ |  |

The XO combo is drawn by simple connection or by drawing the X

(hene lane points of the

## $Y^{i}$

The Dscript Y looks like an "O" with a line extending form it, the line is NOT the word line, it must be in addition to the word line. The extending line can be drawn in any direction. Simply put, it is an "O" with a "tail".



| Y G | The YG combo is done by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | The YH combo is done by simple connection or by drawing the H "on top of" the Y circle. |
|  | The YI combo is drawn by simple connection placing either the " Y circle" to the "Y tail" inside the "I cup". The "Y tail" can also be drawn on either side of the " Y circle" and then curve around the bottom to form an "I cup". |
|  | The YJ combo is done by simple connection or by drawing the "J hook" on the left side of the "Y circle". |



| Y 0 | The YO combo is done by simple connection or by drawing the O inside the " Y circle". |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{Y} \\ & Q+\nabla \end{aligned}$ | The Dscript YP combination can be drawn by simple connection or by drawing the P on the " Y circle" so that the The upper left corner of the "P triangle" is opened and connected to the " $Y$ circle" at 2 points to maintain an enclosed space. |
|  |  |
| Y Q | The YQ combo is done by simple connection. |
|  |  |
| $8 \text { ® }$ |  |





## Z

The Dscript $Z$ is one of the most complex and difficult characters, this is because I reserved the difficult stoke for the $Z$ as it is used less, it is a double stoke, then a line down and to the left and then another double stroke, similar to a standard English $Z$ with double stokes on the top and bottom portions.

## Connection Points

( $\odot$ blue from previous letter)
( ${ }^{\circ}$ red into next letter)

The Dscript Z and A can be combined by adding the A to the lower

| Z F | The DF combo requires some modification to avoid ambiguity．A word line can be drawn out of the $Z$ leading into the $F$ or the bottom＂Dash＂ of the Zs lower＂Double Dash＂can be extended into the upper horizontal line of the $F$ ． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Z G | The ZG combo is done by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} z+(0 \\ z G \\ \approx \% \text { g } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{Z} \quad \mathrm{H}$ | The ZH combo can be drawn by simple connection or by extending the low dash of the＂Z lower double dash＂to form the＂H bar＂． |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & z+1 \\ & 7+1 \end{aligned}$ | The Dscript ZI combination can be drawn by placing the lower end of the $Z$ inside the＂I cup＂or by rotating the＂I cup＂counterclockwise 90 degrees and cupping the＂lower $Z$ double dash＂． |
|  |  |
| Z | The ZJ combination is drawn by simple connection． |
|  |  |
| Z K | The ZK combination is drawn by simple connection． |
| $\begin{gathered} z_{z k}+k \\ z \underset{\sim}{z} \underset{6}{*} \end{gathered}$ |  |


The Dscript ZR combo is drawn by simple connection.

| z V | The ZV combination is drawn by simple connection. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} z_{z v}+\psi \\ z \% q \end{gathered}$ |  |
| z w | The ZW combo is drawn by simple connection, using either the "triple dash" or "double zig-zag" form of the W. |
|  |  |
| Z X | The Dscript ZX combo is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{gathered} z_{z x}+\cdots \\ z_{z}^{*} \text { 采 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Z Y | The $Z Y$ combination is drawn by simple connection. |
| $\begin{aligned} & z_{z y}+9 \\ & z=9 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { lazy }}{\text { lan }}$ |
| Z Z | The ZZ combination is drawn by simple connection using a word line between the Zs , or by merging the "lower $Z$ double dash" of the first $Z$ and the "upper $Z$ double dash" of the second $Z$, even though this eliminates one of the " $Z$ double dashes", it is not ambiguous and can always be recognized as 2 Zs . |
| $z+z$ |  |
|  |  |

## Triple letter combinations

The manual only covers double letter combination but there are many letter combos that are longer. The simplest of these are ones involving enclosed space vowels ( $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{O}$, and U ).

Below is an exmaple of how the E can be combined with several key letters into triple letter combos. The same rules used here(read from outside to inside, top to bottom) can be applied to other letters.


Some key triple combination (asides from the "ion" triple combo previous described in the manual) are below.


There are also a few special combos designed just becauase they need to be used so often.


## Writting tips

Writting Dscript will require alot of practice, it takes a good deal of time for a user to build the reflexes required. Some common challenges encountered in the learning process are...

- Multiple letter forms - many letters have multiple forms, this takes a while to master, especially when it comes to choosing which form will be most visually appealing or will fit better.
- Combinations - because Dscript letters combine into new shapes when writing Dscript you can not only "think one letter ahead". A user must plan two or more letters ahead as he is writing because sometimes the following letter will restrict the current letter in some way.
- Strokes - Dscript incorporates many strokes that may not be familiar to the average user. I took some from Chinese and these strokes may take some practice to master. Anyone with artistic or penmanship skills should be able to master them with little effort, as for the rest of people, please be patient, it can take time to learn the correct motor skills.

At first a user will make many strokes to create a word, but with practice the number of strokes will decrease and their Dscript will become more and more cursive and fluid.

Remember, the number one rule of Dscript is "Be creative". Don't hesitate to try new ways of combining letters, but be careful never to let them be ambiguous with other letters or letter combos.

